Transfer of new technology to farmers

890. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for effective transfer of new developed technology in agriculture by scientists in India and abroad to the farmers so as to motivate them to adopt improved crop production technology to increase their yield;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether field demonstrations and training of farmers are being provided in the States by Government and agriculture universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what other measures are being taken for the increase of foodgrains productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOM PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agricultural Extension is the state subject. However, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) through their Directorate of Extension facilitates transfer of technology efforts in the states. The specific programmes include training of middle and senior level functionaries at National Institute of Agricultural Management (MANAGE), Extension Education Institutes (EEIs) and Advanced Training Centres (ATCs); and Information support programmes including Exhibitions, agricultural films, print and electronic media.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have established 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in various districts of the country which are being implemented by State Agricultural Universities and other Organisations. The activities include vocational skill based training of farmers, inservice training of extension personnel to update their knowledge, on-farm testing and front-line demonstrations on various agricultural technologies.

(c) and (d) Field demonstrations and training of farmers arc being provided through various Crop development schemes of the DAC, vcz.. Integrated Cereal Development Programme (ICDP) in Rice, Wheat, Coarse, Cereals & Sugarcane Based Cropping System, Intensive Cotton Development Programme, Special Jute Development Programme and Central Sector Scheme on Seed Mini-kit Programme on Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals.

During the last five years (1991-92 to 1996-97) KVKs have organised 66,900 training courses benefiting 13.99 lakhs farmers in various aspects of crop production.

(e) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) has a proposal to launch an integrated extension delivery system at district level and below involving all the stakeholders by establishing an appropriate agency with the assistance of World Bank under National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) in selected districts.

Production of Mutton etc.

891. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production of mutton, goat, sheep-buffalo meat, beef and veal in 1976 and in the latest year for which figures are available;

(b) how much of the above three categories of meat is consumed locally and how much exported;

(c) what is the process and procedure for ensuring that beef is not exported in the name of buffalo meat;

(d) how many such cases have been caught and punished during the last three years for violating the law; and

(e) what is the punishment for such violation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Meat Production during 1976 and 1996 (as per Food and

Agricultural Orga nisation Prod actio Year Book) is as i mde

Production (Thousand MT)

	1976	1996
Goat meat	273	490
Sheep meat	117	178
Buffalo	116	1204
Meat beef a; nd il Ve;	70	1292

(b) The quantities of meat exported (1996-97) arc as follows:

Goat meat	384 MT
Sheep meat	8233 MT
Buffalo meat	157574 MT

Remaining quantity of total meat produced is consumed locally

(c) The process and procedure for en suring that beef is not exported in the name of buffalo meat starts with the certificate from the Government/Local Authority Veterinary Officer of area in which the slaughter house is located, who *inter alia* certifies the type of animal i.e. whether cow or buffalo in the certificate of Antcmortem/post mortem Examina tion. Subsequently a Veterinary Health Certificate is issued also by a designated official of the State Animal Husbandry Department who certifies the type of the meat.

(d) The Export Inspection Council and other concerned agencies have reported that no case of violation has been reported.

(e) The punishment for such violation includes imprisonment and are detailed in the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (No. 22 of 1963) as amended by No. 40 of 1984.

सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि क्षेत्र का योगदान

892.**श्री बलवंत सिंह रामूवालिया**:
श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ वर्षो के दौरान देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि क्षेत्र के योगदान में लगातार गिरावट आई है और यह अब 24.4 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच चुका है;

(ख)यदि नहीं,तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या अनुमान हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस घटते हुए योगदान के कारणों का पता लगाया है; और

(घ) यदि हां,तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस योगदान को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता के संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री सोम पाल): (क) और (ख) जी हां । वर्ष 1996-97 के दौरान सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि का हिस्सा 1980-81 के मूल्यों पर 24.4 प्रतिशत था ।

(ग) और (घ) सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि के कम होते हुए हिस्से का कारण अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विनिर्माण और सेवाओं जैसे अन्य क्षेत्रों में तुलनात्मक रूप से हुई अधिक वृद्वि हैं । किसी विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए यह कोई असामान्य बात नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसी स्थिति में विकास प्रक्रिया के आरम्भिक चरणों में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों का हिस्सा सामान्यतया कम हो जाता है जबकि विनिर्माण और सेवाओं का हिस्सा बढ़ जाता हैं ।

Fall in Prices of Raw Jute

893. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI: SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in the prices of raw jute during the current season causing heavy losses to the cultivators; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure remunerative prices for the jute cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) There was a fall in prices of raw jute during the post harvesting period (July—December, 1997) in the current jute season which adversely affected the interest of jute cultivators. This was mainly brought about by a mismatch between supply and demand owing to a very good production in 1997-98 and a